

47349 to 47357—Continued.**47352. CASSIA BONARIENSIS Colla. Cæsalpiniaceæ.**

A shrub from Buenos Aires, Argentina, growing about 6 feet high, with lance-shaped leaflets and ornamental clusters of yellow flowers.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 43773.

47353. CASSIA HIRSUTA L. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

An erect annual herb covered with long hairs. The compound leaves are made up of three to five pairs of ovate leaflets 2 to 3 inches long, and the yellow flowers are borne in axillary racemes. Native to Brazil. (Adapted from *Martius, Flora Brasiliensis, vol. 15, pt. 2, p. 114.*)

47354. DAHLIA MAXIMILIANA Hort. Asteraceæ.**Dahlia.**

A tall dahlia, about 7 feet high, with smooth lenticular stems, bipinnate leaves having relatively slender petioles, and lilac flowers. The plant presents a stately appearance and continues in bloom for a considerable time. Native to Mexico. (Adapted from *Gardeners' Chronicle, vol. 11, p. 216.*)

47355. ECHIUM NERVOSUM Ait. Boraginaceæ.

A shrubby perennial with lanceolate leaves and large, ovate racemes of blue flowers. It is native to the Madeira Islands, where it flowers from June to August. (Adapted from *Aiton, Hortus Kewensis, 2d ed., vol. 1, p. 300.*)

47356. ECHIUM WILDPRETHI Pearson. Boraginaceæ.

A tall, softly hairy biennial, with a simple, erect, leafy stem, 2 to 3 feet high, terminated by a dense-flowered thyrsus of innumerable short-peduncled cymes which are very much shorter than the linear, upcurved floral leaves. The stem leaves are 6 to 8 inches long, softly hairy on both surfaces; the lower floral leaves are 3 to 4 inches long and linear. The pale-red flowers are funnel or bell shaped. Native to the Canary Islands. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine, pl. 7847.*)

47357. HIBISCUS MUTABILIS L. Malvaceæ.

A tall East Indian shrub, with large, broad cordate leaves and bearing large red flowers which change to white. It blooms in summer and late autumn, and is considerably planted in gardens and hedges. (Adapted from *Britton, Flora of Bermuda, p. 238.*)

47358. GARCINIA TINCTORIA (DC.) W. F. Wight. Clusiaceæ.

(*G. xanthochymus* Hook. f.)

From Cienfuegos, Cuba. Presented by Mr. Robert M. Grey, Harvard Experiment Station. Received April 1, 1919.

"The tree, which is fairly rapid in growth, has large, opposite, elliptic or oblong, coriaceous leaves 6 to 10 inches long. The orange-yellow fruits, borne singly or in clusters of 3 to 5 in the axils of the leaves on mature wood, are round or tapering to an acute apex and are often over 2 inches in diameter. They are made up of 3 to 5 segments, each usually containing a large, oblong seed. The flavor of the ripe fruit is subacid and not excellent. The green fruit, when cut or injured, exudes a quantity of yellow gum. Received several years ago under the name of *Garcinia mangostana.*" (*Grey.*)